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THE international crisis over Berlin has entered a new and somewhat curious phase. On the one hand the U.S. BERLIN is building up its forces in BALANCE Europe and President Kennedy stated that the human race is going through one of its most dangerous periods, and on the other Mr. Gromyko, who as a rule is very cautious in his utterances, makes soothing statements and speaks of progress.

It appears as though Washington wants to stress that it is ready to fight, if necessary, while Moscow desires to emphasize that it is ready to negotiate, if possible. In reality both are prepared to discuss Berlin and the whole German problem; but the present difference of approach and of stress provides a glimpse of what is really going on. Soviet Russia's goal in the recognition and preservation of the status quo in Europe. This implies the continued division of Germany; the recognition of the Oder-Neisse Line; and the refusal to permit nuclear arms to go to either Germany.

Using West Berlin's exposed geographical position, the Russians have been acting to develop developments which they consider to be of the greatest danger to themselves. By closing East Berlin, they have stopped the flow of refugees whose departure was undermining the morale and even the existence of East Germany; by insisting that the Western powers discuss with East Germany the problem of freedom of access to West Berlin, they want to force the West to grant de facto recognition to the Pan-German regime; by forcing the world to the brink of war they want the West to accede to what the Russians call "real discussion on the German problem." As they see it, this means the discussion of problems such as the prohibition of nuclear arms for both Germanies; the acceptance by both Germanies of the loss of their territories in the East — in brief, all problems connected with the prevention of a resurgence of German irredentism and militarism.

The conversations which Mr. Gromyko held in New York and Washington with Mr. Rusk and President Kennedy have indicated to the Soviet Foreign Minister that the American leaders are rapidly approaching the conclusion that these problems must be discussed in full and that in exchange for some degree of agreement on these overall problems West Berlin might in turn secure strong guarantees. On the other hand, President Kennedy realizes that it will not be easy to make Western public opinion and particularly that of West Germany accept concessions on the recognition of East Germany, German re-armament and the Oder-Neisse line, even in exchange for the tempting prospect of strong guarantees for West Berlin. President Kennedy therefore has his doubts on the feasibility of an overall agreement. He also wants Mr. Khrushchev to understand that the Berlin trump card cannot be exploited beyond a certain point and that there really is a point at which the West will fight back whatever the consequences. This explains the American military preparations and the refusal of Western statesmen to be optimistic as their Soviet colleagues. One can also see in the American military build-up the desire to convince the Germans that concessions will be made on matters other than the freedom of West Berlin, that they will be made not out of weakness or fear but because the victims of Nazi aggression have the right to obtain some guarantees against the resurgence of German militarism.

But how are there to be concessions which, in one way or another, constitute a blow to the dream of German reunification and discriminate against German armed forces without creating in Germany, a wave of disappointment and anger with the West which might endanger Bonn's ties with its western allies and encourage a resurgence of extreme nationalism? This is the delicate problem with the West will have to discuss in the forthcoming conversation referred to by President Kennedy in his last press conference.

Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

THE JERUSALEM POST

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1961 • 3 Heshvan, 5722 • 4 Jamad Awal, 1361

TWELVE PAGES



Waves of Guerrilla War

Bourguiba Demands Accord on Bizerta

TUNIS. — President Bourguiba demanded yesterday that France agree to the principle of evacuation of its Bizerta base before any other agreements — political or economic — are signed.

In a major policy address, Bourguiba told the National Assembly that a note to that effect has been sent to the French Government. He warned Tunisia might have to start a guerrilla war if the problem of total French evacuation from its territory was not solved peacefully. He did not specify a date for the evacuation.

Bourguiba told a cheering National Assembly "nothing will be undertaken with France without a prior agreement on the total evacuation of Bizerta," adding that "either this evacuation takes place or there will be war and a total banishment of France from Tunisia."

The President said the note asking France to evacuate Bizerta was transmitted yesterday. He did not elaborate. Last month, in an effort to end the bitter crisis between Tunisia and France, Bourguiba proposed France keep the strategic base for the duration of the Berlin crisis. Subsequently, France moved troops from the city of Bizerta back to the half-a-dozen military installations forming the giant base.

Bourguiba said his Government would take further steps to reduce the French economic and cultural influence in Tunisia. One of the steps envisaged, he said, was the reduction of teaching of French in primary schools.

He stressed, however, the evolution does not mean that Tunisia intends to give up its traditional friendship for the West. "We are not going to throw ourselves into the other camp because we are disappointed with France or America," he said.

His speech appeared to have an electrifying effect on a number of Tunisian politicians who have been criticizing the President for softness toward France following the bloody Bizerta battle last July.

It was not immediately clear why the President suddenly took a tough turn in his attitude toward France, especially in view of some signs of softening over the bitter Bizerta issue. (AP, Reuters)

De Gaulle Regime 'Doomed'

By MAURICE CARL, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — Ex-Premier Antoine Pinay broke a two-year rigorous silence this week to declare in an interview with "L'Express" that he considers the Gaullist Fifth Republic as "irremediably doomed."

He added, however, that he was not sure whether the regime would collapse suddenly or drag on for another six months or a year.

Soviets Charge US Planning To 'Invade' Vietnam

MOSCOW (AP). — The Soviet Union charged yesterday that the U.S. is planning an aggressive invasion of South Vietnam and said this would lead to serious consequences in South-East Asia.

A special commentary on Moscow radio's domestic service claimed the aim of alleged American troop movements was two-pronged — to shore up the regime of South Vietnamese Premier Ngo Dinh Diem and to frighten neighboring Laos away from its neutrality.

The radio charged that "evidently Washington before the eyes of the world, has decided to trample on the Geneva Agreement on Indo-China which prohibits the dispatch of foreign troops to South Vietnam."

President Kennedy told his news conference Wednesday he was awaiting an on-the-spot report from Gen. Maxwell Taylor before deciding whether there was sufficient Communist intervention in South Vietnam to justify the dispatch of American or State forces.

Holland Expels 2 Soviet Officials

THE HAGUE, Netherlands (AP). — Two Soviet Embassy officials yesterday were ordered expelled from the Netherlands for attacking Dutch police officers.

Commercial Attaché S.W. Chibav and Press Attaché A.D. Popov were declared persona non grata and given until Saturday to leave the country.

Both officials were accused of being involved in the first fight which broke out at Amsterdam airport Monday when Dutch police refused to surrender the passport of a Soviet policeman.

Dutch officials had feared that the woman, Mrs. Alexi Golub, was being returned to Russia against her will. Her husband — a Soviet diplomat — had defected to Holland two days previously, and Mrs. Golub later flew home to the Soviet Union alone.

A note from the Foreign Ministry to the Soviet Embassy Counselor, Mr. N.P. Genko, accused Mr. Chibav of starting the riotous fight, saying he was the first to exert physical force.

Egypt Pulling Troops Out of Kuwait

CAIRO. — Egypt yesterday formally requested withdrawal of her troops serving with the Arab security forces in Kuwait, an Arab League spokesman said.

The spokesman added that a note to this effect has been submitted to Arab League headquarters. The 1,000-man battalion in Kuwait is composed of technicians and signalmen. No reason was available for the move.

In Amman, the Jordan Government disclosed yesterday it has asked Kuwait for £20m. in loans or grants for a five-year development programme. (AP, UPI)

USSR ASKS U.S. TO RETURN WAR CRIMINAL

MOSCOW (Reuters). — Russia has sent a note to the U.S. asking for extradition measures against a man named Karl Linna, now living in the U.S., Tass said yesterday.

The note said Linna, a native of Tartu (Dorpat) on the Baltic, was wanted for trial on war crimes charges. Linna was said to be a former officer at Tartu concentration camp.

Ben-Gurion Makes Surprise Gesture to Left Parties

JERUSALEM POST POLITICAL REPORTER

TEL AVIV. — Prime Minister Ben-Gurion somewhat surprised his colleagues on an effort to be made to form a government with Mapam.

Ben-Gurion had been summoned to hear Mr. Levi Zankol, the Minister of Finance, who is currently negotiating the coalition, report on the disintegration of the Four-Party group and his efforts to form a narrow coalition.

Mr. Ben-Gurion said that Mapam and Abud Ha'avoda were asked to join a coalition based on the principles which had governed the outgoing cabinet. He also said the left-wing parties should undertake to keep the Government together for the next four years, with the understanding that other parties might join if they accept its basic principles. The distribution of portfolios should follow the pattern set by the outgoing government.

Mr. Ben-Gurion intimated. The Prime Minister's view was strongly supported by the Secretary-General of the Histadrut, Mr. Aharon Becker, Minister of Commerce Pinhas Sapir, and among others, by Mr. Yona Kesset, one of the staunchest supporters of Mr. Pinhas Lavon in the past, Minister of Agriculture Moshe Dayan, who also favors a left-wing coalition, asked that concrete proposals should be approved by the secretariat before committing the party.

Both left-wing parties met yesterday. The Central Committee of Abud Ha'avoda and Mapam's Political Committee later announced in generally similar terms, that they welcomed the idea of a "Government based on the union of the three labour parties," but would join only under certain conditions.

These included the abolition of Military Government, changes in the organization of the Defence establishment, and the re-opening of schools to "pioneering youth movements." Mapam stated that they would have several other political demands.

Mr. Ephraim Meir Mapam (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Louv Hits West For Non-Support

UNITED NATIONS. — South African Foreign Minister Eric Louw criticized the U.S. and other Western powers yesterday for failing to speak out in his support before the General Assembly censured his policy speech.

Speaking to reporters, Mr. Louw repeated his charge that the furious attack on him by African nations that led to the 67-1 censure vote on Wednesday was part of a pre-arranged campaign.

"I am only disappointed," he said, "that the Western powers did not see fit to state their views on the issue before the vote."

Mr. Louw refused to speculate whether the censure might prompt South Africa to quit the United Nations, but said he believed there would be a strong sentiment to pull out among the South African people.

(Israel was among the delegations voting in favour of the resolution, censuring the Government of South Africa or its delegate) for "offensive, fictitious and erroneous" statements. (AP, INA)

US Seeks Change In Bonn Stand on Talks

Sees E. Germany as 'Fact'

WASHINGTON. — A U.S. State Department spokesman said yesterday the U.S. hopes that allied consultations on Berlin crisis talks with Russia will be speeded up next week.

Officials said privately that a speed-up depends on the reorganization of the West German Government following last month's national elections.

A reorganized government under Chancellor Adenauer had been expected to be completed next week, but reports from Bonn yesterday indicated that it might be delayed until the following week.

The U.S. is reported trying to persuade the West German leadership to make some important policy changes with respect to the Berlin dispute with Russia. These are understood to cover acceptance of the fact that Communist rule over East Germany is firmly established under the protection of Soviet power and must be accepted as a fact for the indefinite future.

The State Department Press Officer, Mr. Lincoln White, told a news conference yesterday that diplomatic representatives of Britain, France and West Germany have been meeting almost daily with State Department officials since the wind-up of the U.S.-Soviet talks last week among President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev.

Adenauer Sure He Will Keep Post

BONN (UPI). — Dr. Konrad Adenauer yesterday predicted his re-election by Parliament as Chancellor one week after West Germany's new Assembly opens next Tuesday.

The 83-year-old Chancellor told his Christian Democratic Party's parliamentary group that a new coalition cabinet will be presented a week after Thursday.

Coalition committees of the Christian Democrats, headed by Dr. Adenauer, and of the Free Democrats, led by Dr. Hans-Christoph von Helldorf, began a meeting yesterday.



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CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS
OUR NEW TEL AVIV
PHONE NUMBERS
as from today:
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CORRECTION
The Telephone Number
228947 Tel Aviv
is that of the
Hakiry Station of the Paz Oil Co. Ltd.
and NOT of the Hayarkon Station
as erroneously published in yesterday's advertisement

Iriyat Tel Aviv Yafu
The day after tomorrow
Oct. 15, 1961,
is the last day of the
extension given for the
payment of Municipal Taxes
without fine.
As will be remembered, the City Council decided to
extend the date for payment of two Arnona coupons
and the first coupon of the Land Tax until Oct. 15,
inclusive.
After This Date
No Further Extensions Will Be Given
Payments are received at all branches of the City
Collector's Office and at all Banks in the city.

... they too smoke Ascot,
Ascot tastes better —
is better!
ASCOT — THE FILTER CIGARETTE THAT REALLY SATISFIES



Social & Personal

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. P. Sapir, on Wednesday entertained to luncheon the members of the Swedish delegation of department store representatives and their wives. The delegation is here to buy Israeli goods for sale and to organize Israeli Week exhibitions in their stores.

The French Charge d'Affaires and Madame Deller yesterday visited Hechal Shalom and were later the luncheon guests of the Executive Director and Mrs. Maurice A. Jaffe.

Mr. J. Steele Gow, Executive Secretary of the Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation of Pittsburgh, was luncheon guest of Prof. G. Rabin, Rector of the Hebrew University.

At a "Vocal Newspaper" to be held tonight at the Jerusalem Journalists Association in Rehov Shalom, the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr. Abba Eban, will speak on the "Future of the United Nations." The Chairman of the Hebrew Writers' Union, Dr. Israel Goldstein, will speak on "U.S. Jewry," and Mr. Abraham Arest, of the Jerusalem Municipal Executive, will speak on "Gershon Agron."

In accordance with the will of the late Shaul Bonhard, of London, a grove has been planted in the Rehov Shalom Forest in memory of the Bonhard Herzog family. The ceremony was held by the Chairman of the Hebrew Writers' Union, Dr. Israel Goldstein, on October 10, 1961, with the participation of survivors of the above families living in Israel.

MARRIAGE
Ruth Spitzer, Haifa/New York, Dr. George A. Zak, New York, married 425 R. Side Drive, New York 25, N.Y., October 8, 1961.

HEALTH
Hana's Restaurant, Jerusalem—serving after renovations—Sunday, October 15, Lunch and dinner served. Tel. 24130. (Adv.)

BEIT DANIEL
Beit Daniel, Zikhron Ya'akov, informs guests and friends that prices will be reduced for all seasons from November 1, 1961.

Today is Friday the 15th! All the more reason to start the day right with Beit Yitzhak's strawberry, peach or apricot preserves. "Low Calorie Sugar-Free" or regular — it's the same delicious taste. (Adv.)

Miriam Herx, gymnastics and yoga breathing, has returned from studies in Zurich. 4 Rehov Hatafim, Mt. Carmel, Tel. 82728, Haifa. (Adv.)

VISITORS' GALLERY

Israel: Opportunity Unlimited

Israel offers "unlimited possibilities to private investors from abroad." The view of a London financier, Mr. Claude Leigh, who has been here on a three-week visit with his wife, Mr. Leigh is chairman of one of the City's biggest property and investment corporations, "The Metropolitan," which he founded in 1926. He believes that "the enthusiasm of the people of Israel is adequate security for foreign investors here."

Claude Leigh, who is much younger than his 73 years, is descended from a Sephardi family long established in England. This is his second visit to the country, his first going back to 1932, when he was the guest of the late Pinhas Rutenberg at his home on Mount Carmel.

Generous supporters of the Joint Palestine Appeal in Britain for many years, the Leighs came this time to lay the cornerstone of a dining hall and cultural centre at Kfar Hanassi, and a school with library and gymnasium, at Beit HaEmek, two kibbutzim settled by members of the British Hahonim movement. At Kfar Hanassi, Mr. and Mrs. Leigh met Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, who also attended the settlement's Bar Mitzva celebrations. He considers his help to these kibbutzim to be simply a practical expression of his Zionist beliefs.

Mr. Leigh is a keen supporter of many charities in England, both Jewish and non-Jewish. As something of a R-

France-Israel Alliance Urges Solution of Refugee Problem

By MAURICE CARR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — The Executive Committee of the France-Israel Alliance yesterday issued a call to the French Government to take the lead at the U.N. General Assembly of a movement for Arab refugee problem. It also urged support for efforts of all Arab countries which like Syria are striving to free themselves from the bonds of Egyptian-run pan-Arabism.

The meeting was presided over by Gen. Pierre Koenig and attended among others by M. Raymond Schmitt, President of the UNR (Gaulist) Party, General Plais and General Laurent.

The Alliance urged a settlement of the refugee problem whereby the Jews taken in by Israel from Arab countries be recognized as refugees entitled to the same rights as the Arabs who quit their Palestinian homes at the institution of the Arab League.

Two members of the French Government, M. Louis Jacquinot, Minister in charge of Sahara Affairs, and M. Raymond Schmitt, Minister of Ex-Servicemen, as well as M. Edmond Michelet, until recently Minister of Justice, who are all members of the Alliance, sent cordial messages of regret that prior engagements prevented their attendance at the meeting.

From Italy the Alliance received a letter from its President, M. Jacques Soustelle, saying he hoped to return to France soon.

The committee issued a statement warning of an anti-Israel offensive shaping up in the U.N. in connection with the debate on the UNRWA report on Palestine refugees.

It stressed the fact that a "veritable exchange" of populations has taken place between Arab and Jewish refugees and summoned the UNRWA to extend the same aid to Jewish refugees who it provides for the Arabs.

Lisbon Raps Transport Of Angola Rebel Chief
LISBON (UPI). — Portugal has protested the transportation of Angolan rebel leader Holden Roberto from Belgrade to his Leopoldville, Congo, headquarters in a UN plane, it was announced yesterday.

According to the National Information Office, the Portuguese Government lodged a "strong protest" and if it happened again, Portugal might "revise its attitude in regard to the violation of Portuguese air space by U.N. aircraft in the future."

Colombia Declares State of Siege
BOGOTA (AP). — President Alberto Lleras proclaimed a state of siege in Colombia after an attempted escape by 180 army rebels.

Mr. Lleras announced over the radio on Wednesday night that the emergency — a step short of martial law — would be in effect until further notice.

FED. — Miss Pat Arrow-smith, 31, a leader of the Committee of 100, the civil disobedience anti-nuclear organization, was yesterday forcibly taken to Glasgow prison, Greenock, Scotland, after a six-day hunger-strike.

AYELUM. — Twelve young people asked for political asylum in Italy yesterday after fleeing the Soviet Union to the east coast town of Civitavecchia from Yugoslavia in a small motorboat.

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P.O.B. 51, Jerusalem

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RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY, NEW YORK
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and Canada through Collective B/L
Save freight expenses and valuable shipping time.
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Jewish National Fund
The Planting Ceremony
of the Forest in honour of
Congressman Sidney R. Yates
Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Will take place
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 3.30 p.m.
in the "U.S. Freedom Forest" near Ammanadav in the Hills of Jerusalem
with the participation of Congressman Sidney R. Yates
and a J.N.F. delegation from Chicago
FRIENDS and VISITORS from the U.S.A. are cordially invited.

JERUSALEM — from the K.N.L. Head Office at 1.30 p.m. King George
Avenue — Corner Rehov K.N.L.
TEL AVIV — from the K.N.L. Head Office, 30 Rehov Hayarkon (near
Excelsior Hotel) at 1.30 p.m.
Those wishing to participate are requested to telephone to:
TEL AVIV 1153, 1154.

LAW REPORT

In the Supreme Court
Sitting as High Court of
Justice

Before Justices Sussman,
Wikton and Cohn

The Israel Communist Party,
Petitioners, v. Mayor of Jerusalem
and others. Respondents
(H.C. 206/61).

**Communist Party Poster
Perfectly Legal**

The High Court made absolute an order nisi calling on the Mayor of Jerusalem and others to show cause why they should not permit a poster, issued by the Israel Communist Party, to be posted on the municipal billboards.

The Communist Party, in the course of its election campaign, sought to display on the public billboards in Jerusalem a poster, entitled "The Heirs of Hitler, the Neo-Nazis in Bonn." The poster also called amongst other things for the termination of arms deals with the "accomplices of Eichmann in Bonn."

According to section 3 of the Jerusalem (Posters and Billboards) By-law, 1958, posters may only be displayed on the special billboards assigned for that purpose and then only with the permission of the Mayor.

When the Communist Party applied to Mayor Ish-Shalom of Jerusalem, for permission to display their poster on the billboards in the municipal area, they met with a refusal. They thereupon petitioned the High Court for an order nisi which was granted them.

The Mayor based his refusal to grant the necessary permission on section 4(b) of the by-law, which entitles him to refuse his permission if the publication concerned contains anything of a criminal nature, alleging that the content of the poster constituted an infringement of sections 39, 41(2), 77 and 201 of the Criminal Code Ordinance and of section 31 of the Penal Law Revision (State Security) Law, 1957.

Section 10 of the Criminal Code Ordinance lays down that any person who publishes anything having a seditious intention is guilty of a crime. Section 39, which makes a person who publishes anything with the intent of inciting to hostilities against the government, is also a crime.

Section 41(2) of the Criminal Code Ordinance provides that any person who without justification publishes anything which is defamatory of a foreign state, is guilty of a crime. Section 201 prohibits the publication of defamatory matter concerning another person.

Section 31 of the State Security Law provides that a person committing to commit such a crime against a friendly state as is calculated to prejudice the relations between it and Israel, is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Section 10 of the Elections (Mode of Propaganda) Law, 1959, provides for certain restrictions on printing notices for election purposes.

Mr. S. Biran appeared for the petitioners and Mrs. Nechama for the respondents.

Judgment
The unanimous decision of the High Court was delivered in three separate judgments.

Justice Cohn said that the poster in question had no seditious intent, and was intended only for election propaganda; that it did not constitute an offence against section 39 of the Criminal Code, nor did it constitute an offence against section 41(2) of the Criminal Code, nor did it constitute an offence against section 201 of the Criminal Code.

Justice Wikton said that the poster in question was calculated to prejudice the relations between Israel and the State of Germany, and was therefore an offence against section 31 of the State Security Law.

Justice Sussman said that the poster in question was calculated to prejudice the relations between Israel and the State of Germany, and was therefore an offence against section 31 of the State Security Law.

THE JERUSALEM POST

October 15, 1961.

With illegality as to justify the Mayor's refusal to permit it to be displayed on the public billboards. In his opinion, the poster, then section 10 of the Elections (Mode of Propaganda) Law would not be a deterrent to such a refusal.

Justice Wikton then considered all the charges against the poster proffered by the respondents and held that the only allegation of conspiracy to commit an act calculated to prejudice the relations between Israel and West Germany had the slightest foundation. He had come to the conclusion, however, that even the slightest aimed at the West German Government in the pamphlet could not really prejudice relations between the two States, when it is recalled who made them and that they were made at the height of an election campaign.

Justice Sussman
Justice Sussman also agreed that the order nisi should be made absolute. Insofar as section 10 of the Elections (Mode of Propaganda) Law is concerned, he said, its provisions are characteristic of the laws enacted in the wake of the creation of many political parties.

The prime purpose of the legislation in enacting this particular law was, he held, to restrain the temper of the political parties and keep all election propaganda quiet, temperate and fair. But, at the same time, the legislature intended to ensure that every recognized political party be entitled to appeal to the public in writing within the bounds laid down by section 10. He was of the opinion, therefore, he said, that any municipal by-law which gives a municipal council absolute discretion to decide what election propaganda should be allowed and what not, would be ultra vires. An election poster which openly incites the public to commit criminal offences would, however, constitute an abuse of the right of freedom of propaganda granted by the Law, and should not be permitted to be displayed on the municipal billboards.

He agreed with his colleagues, however, held Justice Sussman, that insofar as the poster in question is concerned, there was no cause for refusing to permit it to be displayed on the public billboards. The poster, he said, was calculated to prejudice the relations between Israel and the State of Germany, and was therefore an offence against section 31 of the State Security Law.

Justice Cohn then went on to dismiss the respondents' argument that the order nisi should be made absolute, and that the poster in question was calculated to prejudice the relations between Israel and the State of Germany, and was therefore an offence against section 31 of the State Security Law.

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Religious Services

Shabbat begins:

In Jerusalem at 1.30 p.m.
In Tel Aviv 1.45 p.m.
In Haifa 1.45 p.m.
In Jerusalem at 1.45 p.m.
In Tel Aviv 1.45 p.m.
In Haifa 1.45 p.m.

Portion: Nosh Murokh 6, 9
— 11, 12
Mishnah: Yeshayahu 54, 1-12, 5
JERUSALEM
Yeshayahu Synagogue: Tonight
Mishnah, 5.00 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 5.00 a.m. Mishnah, 5.30 p.m. Lesson in Mishnah Brura, by Prof. S. Abramson. Lecture by Rabbi M. Benayahu, 4.45 p.m. Arvit, 8.40 p.m.

Nahal Shalom: Tonight: Mishnah, 5.00 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 5.00 a.m. Shilur on Pirke Avot, by Rabbi Itamar (Wohlgenant), 4.30 p.m. Talmud Shilur by Dr. Warshattig, 5.30 p.m. Arvit, 8.40 p.m. (Services conducted by Cantor M. Stern and Hechal Shalom Choir).

The President's (Nahal Shalom) Synagogue: Tomorrow, Shabbat, 5.15 a.m.
Knesset Yehuda (Gan Rehavia): Tonight, 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Parashah by Dr. A. Philipp. Tomorrow, Shabbat, 5.15 a.m.
Halel Synagogue (Halel St.): Tonight, 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat 5 a.m.

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EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

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The Weather

Forecast: Partly cloudy with probability of rain in North. Weather synopsis: Partly cloudy with probability of rain in North. Weather synopsis: Partly cloudy with probability of rain in North.

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SISTER TO ORVA.

Jerusalem, October 19, 1961.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1961

Nuclear Fallout Up Sharply Following Latest A-Tests

NO DANGER SEEN TO POPULATION

NEBI RUBIN. — Radioactive fallout density over Israel reached a peak of 6,000 counts per minute on the night of September 24, roughly a fortnight after the first Soviet test explosions.

While this count is a thousandfold higher than the normal average, there is no danger to the population now or at any conceivable time in the near future, Dr. Yehuda Feige, Director of the Health Physics Department of the Atomic Energy Commission, told The Jerusalem Post here yesterday.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

Sen. Humphrey Due Here October 26

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Senator Hubert Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota, and Senate Majority leader, is due to arrive in Israel on October 26 for a short visit. The Senator will be accompanied by Mrs. Humphrey, and a number of friends from his home state.

Senator Humphrey last visited Israel in May 1957, when he attended the Independence Day celebrations. It is understood that he is particularly interested in visiting the Negev and the new development towns.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

Mother Superior Doffs Habit To Join Long-Lost Brother

By ZEEV SCHUL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

NES ZIONA. — A 27-year-old woman ended yesterday her life as Mother Superior of a Dominican convent in France, when she formally applied for an Israeli identity card in her maiden name, Gerda Marcus.

Mother Marie Therese, or Miss Marcus, who re-discovered her brother here earlier this year, intends to stay in Israel and may revert to the Jewish faith. For the time being, she has specified no religion in her identity card.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

Minerals to Surpass Citrus In Exports, Bader Predicts

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

"Israel's mining industries will catch up with and may even surpass citrus exports during the next few years," stated Mr. Menachem Bader, Director-General of the Development Ministry, at the opening of the Sixth Session of the Technological Advisory Board of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem yesterday.

Output of the mining companies that come under the Development Ministry's planning will reach two million tons by 1970, and export earnings \$75m.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

Fancies of An Expectant Mother

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — "I was pregnant and suddenly wanted a tomato, so I took some," 18-year-old Anita Nakash said in her defense yesterday before Judge Y. Ben-Harash in the Magistrate's Court.

Her husband, Yair Nakash, said in his defense, "I saw this man lifting his hand to my wife so I hit him."

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THE JERUSALEM POST

U.J.A. Leader N. Miller Here

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Among United Jewish Appeal leaders who arrived this week is Dr. Noah Miller, U.J.A. leader, accompanied by Mrs. Miller. He is an outstanding Ohio physician.

Dr. Miller is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Jewish Welfare Fund of Akron, of whose campaigns the U.J.A. is a major beneficiary. He was formerly Chairman of the National Division in the Akron campaign.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

Fuel Companies Claim Cartel Essential to Curbing Credit

Jerusalem Post Reporter

during the previous two years of the cartel's existence. Mr. Osherov claimed that if the cartel were abolished it would lead to cut-throat competition between the three firms and would result in increasing credit again, in opposition to Government policy.

He stated why greater competition should not lead to lower prices to the consumer instead of increased credit. Mr. Osherov stated that the cartel had caused the credit to increase and caused the credit to increase.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

Shareholder Arrested In Artik Tax Fraud

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A major shareholder in the Artik-Kartiv firm was arrested last Wednesday night at his home. The man, who also takes an active part in the conduct of the firm, which is suspected of concealing income, was arrested in connection with a tax fraud case.

Details of the case were explained to the press by the Tax Authority. The man, who is a resident of Tel Aviv, was arrested in connection with a tax fraud case.

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THE JERUSA

PARIS LETTER

Overtones of Doom at Biennale

PARIS is holding its Second International Biennale of works by young artists aged 20-35. Over the gateway to the Musée d'Art Moderne are strung the flags of 50 participating nations, including Israel.

Many a visitor to the exhibition must have crossed the threshold in thrilled anticipation of a great journey of discovery through the wide universe of art now in process of creation by contemporary youth. How fascinating it was going to be to compare the spiritual products of so many different climes covering all six continents. There might well be a revelation of novel, hitherto undreamed-of, trends. Surely there would be an abundance of talent, and perhaps, who knows, even indications of genius, of budding latter-day Rembrandts, da Vincis, Michelangelos, Picassos, Chagalls in a new guise.

Any such expectations, however, are disappointed by the realities—swiftly, cruelly. That, at any rate, is my feeling. I have twice toured the Biennale, spending many hours there. On the second occasion I went to verify my first impressions. I shall not inflict its horrors upon myself a third time. This Biennale is something to write home about, though, as some kind of a pointer to the world's psychic condition, which is poor, much poorer apparently than even the most hardened misanthrope would suspect.

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ISRAEL
LANDSCAPESDAY
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26.10.61

By Maurice Carr

Auschwitz smokestack. He has a figurative piece showing a couple of shabby humans who seem to be standing up, inhaling poisonous fumes, in a gas chamber. Horst Antea turns out to be a figurative on careful scrutiny; he is an "action" painter, who (says the catalogue) rushes to his easel after an "exciting" experience; he belongs, in fact, to the multi-talented school of folk artists who anonymously adorn the world's public conveniences. Emil Cioran's sculptures, whether entitled "Forest," "Volcano" or "Daphne," all resemble pillars of flame with more than a hint of the crematoriums. A series of engravings by Paul Wunderlich, dedicated to the anti-Nazi who made an unsuccessful attempt on July 20, 1944, depicts bodies rotting away as they swing from gallows. What is intended as a protest against man's inhumanity to man seems willy-nilly with contempt for the two-legged species.

The German obsession with remembered "Katastrophen" is aggressively stated. Elsewhere in the Biennale, the widespread preoccupation with the threat of an oncoming cataclysm is voiced with resignation as in the painting "20th Century" by the Mexican Benito Meseguer (Illino). It portrays not-bellied gentlemen and strip-tease girl dancers at a smart party; and, stuck onto the canvas among other newspaper clippings, is a photograph of an atomic explosion with the legend: "Sera este el fin de la humanidad" (this will be the end of mankind). Or take "Hiroshima" by the French craftsman Walter Spitzer—a bas-relief showing a glided nuclear bomb-burst and flying corpses which merely tries to convey, as picturesquely as possible, an accepted phenomenon.

National Characteristics

On closer inspection, with the indispensable help of the attached labels, certain unmistakable national characteristics do emerge. Thus, Switzerland is represented by a set of so-called compositions, plain glazed tiles which, with their austere geometrical pattern of clockwork precision, would do nicely for the bathroom of a dull bourgeois family. The American outpourings of paint direct from the tube are hysterical doodles fit for psychoanalytic study. The British abstracts, in which plastic and bits of unpainted wood replace canvas, are neat and as inspiring as a row of identical semi-detached cottages in a suburban street on a Sunday morning before the pubs have opened. In the Swedish abstracts one can detect the candid signs which grace brutal dog-eat-dog in ancient Rome and which now make useful symbols of Nordic addition to free love.

Sociologically then, but by no means artistically, the Biennale offers notable instances of self-expression, with far and away the most interesting contributions coming from Germany. The sense of doom of decomposition of the human personality and bodily decay, in a word the despair which is behind the 20th-century abstract negation of art, cries out from the exhibits of the German post-Nazi generation. There is Heinrich Prem's chaotic canvas, over which he has painted in huge black letters "Katastrophen" (catastrophes). Even more suggestive of catastrophe, albeit perfectly symmetrical, are Otto Pfenner's black-and-grey paintings showing entirely with strokes and sent from the top of a candle.

There are two abstracts which are strangely reminiscent of the style of another from an earlier time. The numerically largest, and qualitatively best, section is, surprisingly, the French. There are many hideous abstracts, which are easier to stomach than the figurative, the latter being as it were hand-picked for unimagined atrociousness. Thereby the demonstration is made that a canvas smothered with a single hue, or better still left virgin, is preferable to one bedaubed with rubbish.

Among the laughable curiosities are collages badly copied from pre-World War I posters; a dadaistic shop display-stand with seaside holiday articles, topped by a publicity photo of a bathing belle beautifully sunbathed

and holding aloft a real parrot; and a large sort of papier-mache edifice that is like a cave which has collapsed through earth tremors.

Marble and Steel

Conspicuous among the "statuary" all over the Biennale, are lumps of marble and granite which betray no evidence of having been touched by human hand, and bits of steel—some of them huge, weighing a good 100 kilograms or more—which could be taken for fragments from some gigantic rocket.

As for the contributions from Soviet bloc countries, they are mostly in the tradition of "socialist realism"—drab, impersonal, without interest. Here and there, amid masses of trash, there are some things which are moderately good, tolerable, no more. Truly gifted young artists such as are surely to be found scattered about the globe have been excluded from this so depressing Biennale. One comes away with the notion that its sponsors, headed by the French art critic, M. Raymond Cognat, must have decided with malice aforethought to put over the message: "Never mind man's ability to wipe himself out; the face of the earth; he's a miserable wretch who's not worthy of survival anyway."

P.S. The Biennale is also presenting musical compositions, which may well be superior to the graphic arts; but I admit I have not had the courage to go back and investigate. The Israeli participants are Ben-Zion Orgad, Yitzhak Sadi and Noam Sheriff.

ELI By MEIR



"Eli says he doesn't know why people bother with stocks and shares when they can corner a block of football tickets."

Readers' Letters

NOISY GATHERINGS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir, There are several public buildings in our vicinity, amongst them the Beit Harofe, for which the Government allotted the land free. Beit Harofe has recently become the venue—in addition to medical conferences and meetings—of theatrical and musical performances—on some evenings even two performances.

Our street, which was very quiet hitherto, is, as a result, always crowded with hundreds of people who are unable to enter or leave the building in good order, which they could if the buildings had been especially constructed for the purpose.

Furthermore, on many afternoons, very noisy music rehearsals are held at Beit Harofe, and even worse, recordings of all kinds take place, at high volume, and with frequent repetitions. At three o'clock, after the rehearsals are over, the noise is still unable to rest because of the noise made by such a recording session which had been going on for two hours. I went over to the office of the Mayor's Office, Tel Aviv-Jaffa Municipality Tel Aviv, October 6.

My complaint to the author-

ities. I herewith do so, to my great regret.

Yours etc.
EPHRAIM GAZIT
Tel Aviv, August 28.

Municipality Replies

Investigation has shown that rehearsals and recordings of the Kol Yisrael Orchestra are held every day between 8 a.m. and 1 p.m., and on two days a week in the afternoon as well. In addition, performances are given there on Saturday and end-of-holiday nights.

In order to reduce the volume of sound emitted from the recording room, arrangements are being made to hold the recording session in a room which faces an empty lot, and it is hoped that the disturbance will then cease.

As to the holding of performances in this building, the Local Town Planning Commission is about to discuss this question in view of the request by Beit Harofe for the regular permit, and the Commission will have to take a decision in the matter.

EWI GICHT
Spokesman of Council of the Mayor's Office,
Tel Aviv-Jaffa Municipality
Tel Aviv, October 6.

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PREPARING FOR POWER

U.K. Labour Party's Conference Was Practical

By S. J. GOLDSMITH

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON.—The Labour Party has emerged from its 90th annual conference, and its leader, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, was able to declare that if they were trying to save the Party at their Scarborough conference last year, they must now try to save the nation.

It is true that the present Tory Government could conceivably stay in power another two years, possibly a little longer. But it is the fault of the Government—not a Government in there to be blamed for everything. In short, the pendulum is swinging back. This is what Mr. Richard Crossman, outgoing Labour Party Chairman, proclaimed that the election campaign begins a day after the conference. Disenchantment with the Tories is not enough, he said. The Labour Party must present an alternative if it is to win back the disenchanted supporters of the Conservatives and recapture the floating voters.

It is known that in the last general election, three in every 10 trade unionists and four in every 10 of their wives voted for the Tories. It will take some effort to persuade these to vote Labour next time. Let alone the independent citizens, who may easily vote for the Liberals and give them the balance of power, such as the Free Democrats in West Germany are now enjoying.

Crucial Question

What is Labour offering instead of the present free economy, modified by halfhearted controls? This is the crucial question: foreign policy never has been decisive in British elections and will not be in the future, as Britain's voice in international affairs continues to lose importance.

Labour, then, offers a programme aimed at achieving higher productivity and more equitable distribution of the national income. Nationalization is no longer a Labour slogan. Labour proposes to put under public ownership selected areas of building land, so that slum clearance can go ahead and speedily. They propose—and this is even more important—to create a national corporation to establish new industries, to finance research and development, so that the nation can reap the rewards of scientific achievement based on research financed by public funds. This corporation would in-

clude industrial enterprises that are not likely to attract private enterprise. In industry, where assistance is asked from the State, the State would be a partner in proportion to the assistance it gives. An industrial planning board would supervise economic development and production and guide individual industries—much as the Tory-dominated Government did during the war.

A number of delegates demanded more Socialism, but the Executive carried the day. It was only defeated twice—on comparatively minor issues: the training of German troops in Britain, and the Polish base—notwithstanding that the delegates earlier had supported Gaitskell's policy, which is based on the nuclear deterrent and NATO, which, in turn, imply training facilities for German wherever necessary and bases for NATO members.

The Government's wage freeze came under heavy fire. The Trade Union Congress, which is part of Labour, resents the Government's high-handed methods and does not accept the setting aside of freely negotiated wage agreements. Messrs. James Callaghan for the Executive and Frank Cousins for the Trade Unionists bluntly warned the Government that if this policy is continued, it will soon lead to widespread strikes. They both spoke for the Labour Party as a whole and meant what they said. This, in turn, may bring the downfall of the Government nearer, for the call to start the election campaign at once was not out of place. It does not mean that strikes would be used as a means of bringing down the Government, but the struggle against the pegging of wages might well do just that.

Left Wing Uppermost

The elections to the Executive show that the Party's left wing still holds sway over large sections. Miss Barbara Castle and Messrs. Anthony Greenwood, Tom Driberg and Ian Mikardo all came back with increased majorities. It was only where the Trade Union vote operates that a right-winger, Miss Margaret Horban, defeated a left-winger, Miss Lena Jagger. It was also with the help of the Trade Union members of the Executive that Mr. Mikardo was defeated when he stood for the Vice-Chairmanship. (Curiously, in Zionist politics, Mr. Mikardo is a member of the Poalei Zion-Mapai and not of Mapam.)

It was not a very exciting conference, but it was one of the most practical and coherent in recent years.

NEW EXPERT

Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir, One of the imports of which we in England need more is the Israel singer singing Israel songs, old and new. Their popularity is assured and many a wedding or Bar Mitzva celebration, dulled by monotonous dance bands, could be enlivened by a few Hebrew lyrics. In fact, this should be a "must" at all festive affairs where Jews meet, in addition to the concert halls and charity functions.

And while on the subject of music: Could not the many beautiful records which are exported be accompanied by a sheet of the lyrics or the number of the Biblical verse (if the song is from the Scriptures)? The English listener loves the music; he would be proud to know the words.

Yours, etc.
JACK GLINERT
London, October 5.

PEN FRIENDS

HANS JORSEN FLAEM, 15, of 14a Schwalbach, Bielefeld 1, Germany, seeks a boy or girl who likes swimming and other sports, writing letters, collecting records.

PORTIA CAMPBELL, 15, of 200 Twenty-first Street, Cayahua Falls, Ohio, U.S.A. likes to write letters and would like to correspond with Israelis.

MR. P. J. VAN RIET, 26, of 17a de Vocht, Holland, is present in military service in the Royal Netherlands Air Force, would like to correspond with an Israeli girl, who is interested in playing soccer, reading, photography and last but not least, modern jazz. Correspondence in English.

MARGINAL COMMENT
RAUCOUS DIALOGUE

By Moshe Kohn

ONE day soon discussion is sure to rage again over a matter which, to many Israelis, is one of the great disappointments of statehood: the failure of American Jews to respond en masse—or at least in greater numbers than they have done—to the "call of the homeland" by coming and casting their lot unreservedly with "Israel reborn."

This disappointment has caused some of us here to walk past our synagogues humming about the Godlessness of American Jews, who insist on the religious identification yet ignore the religious injunction to "dwell in the Land"; others, whose life has hardened against excesses of idealism, to bewail the deficient Zionism of American Zionists; others to ruminate in their espresso cups upon the tenacious adherence of American Jews to their fleshpots; still others, who declare the 2,000 years before 1948 to have been a sterile disaster, to brand the American Jews truncated Jews; and others, who likely do not know much about the condition of the sidewalk in front of the house or do not see the point in bothering City Hall about it anyway, to chide the American Jews for wishing to go on living in a place where they are not really at home.

As if to prove that all these criticisms and questions were valid, American Jews have by and large risen to the baiting and swallowed it all—hook, line, and sinker. They have come back not with the calm rebuttal of one who knows he is "innocent" and right, but with the hot protestation of one who is rather ashamed at having been caught in the act.

THIS somewhat raucous dialogue be-

tween Israel and American Jewry has on the whole been harmful, albeit in a way which may not be felt for several generations. It may have helped to aggravate the guilty conscience of some American Jews and pricked them into giving just a little more to the United Jewish Appeal and buying just a few more Bonds. In the same way, it may also account for a dozen or two of the annual number of American immigrants. If so, that figure was more than 1,200 in 1951, as against about 900 the previous year. But surely it is also heightening the "Canaanite" consciousness of a growing number of Israelis—including many "old" American settlers. Surely it is helping to widen the widening gap—the spiritual gap—between Israel and American Jewry. Surely we cannot expect American Jews to feel that our open arms are the welcoming arms of brothers when, at the same time, they see us looking down our noses at them as virtual traitors and blasphemers.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS:

ARAB REFUGEES

The Prime Minister's cate-

gorical rejection of the proposal to give the Arab refugees a free choice between returning to Israel and compensation leads Habekker (Liberal) to remark that a clarification of the issue, though long overdue, has been made at last.

Devar (Histadrut) writes that some experts may believe that the refugees, given a choice, will opt for compensation rather than return. But it would be pure folly on our part to ignore the fact that the refugees will not be allowed to make their own choice but will be subjected to pressure by elements with ulterior motives.

Hatafe (National Religious) thinks it strange that the Western powers fail to understand that the free choice formula is purely fictitious because the refugees are clearly not free to choose.

Commenting on the uproar caused by what it calls "the Sugar sugar refinery scandal," Ha'aretz (non-party) discusses the essence of development and points out

If American Jews are guilty of listening out of both sides of their conscience, we here have been guilty of hardly listening at all and talking out of both sides of our mouth. And this is especially true of the Jewish Agency and Government organs concerned with the so-called Western or Anglo-Saxon immigration. For you cannot at once tell the American Jew that he is morally and spiritually deficient if he does not come to Israel; that Israel is a great challenge and adventure of which mainly he—freedom, sophisticated creature—is worthy and capable; and when he does decide to come here, treat him as a hooked fish.

And to some American Jews who started out but never came; others who came and went back; and yet others who have remained and intend to remain, the files of the agencies dealing with American immigrants and prospective immigrants—PATWA (here and in the U.S.), the Jewish Agency Immigration (in the U.S.) and absorption (here) Departments, the Committee on Manpower Opportunities, and in some instances also Israel Consular officials, various departments of the Commerce and Industry and Finance Ministries, and the Jewish Agency Economic Section—seem like so many fish lines and fish mallets and fish grinders. Not that all these are joined in a wicked conspiracy to "do" the innocent American immigrant. It is simply that, together, they all seem so burdened with problems to handle and staff to handle them, and so lacking a clear frame of reference and authority to do the handling, that they generally take the Parkinsonian way out—which may be easy on the day's work but is rather hard on the client.

What happens then is that the American immigrant, by now in a rage wondering about his sanity, hurries to his High Court of Appeals—the Association of Americans and Canadians. If he really has a good case, the Association sends off several letters of outrage and makes a few indignant telephone calls, which are often followed by a series of shouted conversations. The Association usually wins for the "applicant" what he had been promised and told were his entitlements, and what could have been achieved many months earlier, and with routine despatch, if in the first place the entire matter had been handled by a central authority that knew what it could and should do.

I don't know if the establishment of an authority will settle the spiritual aspect of the Israel-American dialogue, but it is certainly bound to bring some order into the America-Israel immigration picture.

Jerusalem, October 12.

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ISRAEL'S WEEK



Israel Offers Disarmament

THE Foreign Minister, Mr. Golda Meir, this week repeated to the U.N. General Assembly Israel's offer of several years' standing for an Israeli-Arab disarmament agreement providing for joint inspection and control, and for direct peace negotiations without pre-conditions.

It is not expected, however, that the Arab states will be any more flexible this year than in the past. Rather, given the break-up of the United Arab Republic, the renewed chill in the relations between Cairo and two other League members, Jordan and Tunisia, and the continued tension between Kassem and Nasser, it is most likely that the frustrations of Pan-Arabism will again find their usual release in attacks upon Israel.

Moreover, encouraged by another report from Mr. John Davis, UNRWA Director, emphasizing the difficulties of absorbing the refugees in the neighboring Arab states, and in view of the fact that the mandate for UNRWA is up for renewal, the Arab nations are likely to launch a bitter attack against Israel when the Assembly's Special Political Committee begins its deliberations on the matter in a few weeks. They will not only demand the return of the "Palestine people" to their homeland, but will also in all likelihood repeat last year's tactic of asking that a "Palestinian" delegation be allowed to participate in the debate, and that a trustee for abandoned Arab property be appointed.

The debate will be influenced by the report to be issued by the Palestine Conciliation Commission, whose special envoy, Dr. Joseph Johnson, visited the Middle East last month and is now conducting a second round of discussions with the Arab and Israel delegations.

The Israel delegation, however, will also be faced with pressure from non-Arab nations. Part of this pressure will come from states which for their own reasons, will think it expedient to support the Arabs. Another group, more friendly to Israel, persists in believing that Israel should make "a friendly gesture" and offer to repatriate a specific number of refugees.

Israel's position on the refugee issue was outlined to the Knesset on Wednesday by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion. Rejecting unequivocally the

proposal to give the refugees "freedom of choice" whether to return to Israel or accept compensation, Mr. Ben-Gurion stated that the refugees could long since have been absorbed in the Arab states had Arab leaders been willing to absorb them instead of using them as political pawns. He also repeated Israel's offer for direct negotiations.

Chief S.L. Akintola examines a block of salt from Sodom while visiting the Premier. Accompanying the Premier is his Minister of Finance, Mr. J.A.O. Anohi; Mr. Levi Eshkol, who has been reporting regularly to the President recently on the Coalition negotiations; and Mr. E. Yotzer, Israel's Ambassador to Nigeria. (Brain Photo)

Invitations to B-G

REPORTS that Prime Minister Ben-Gurion was planning to visit Africa this year during Tanganyika's independence day celebrations—figured prominently in this week's news. Although at week's end there was still uncertainty about the reliability of these reports, it was clear that Mr. Ben-Gurion had still another African invitation to consider. Chief S.L. Akintola, the Premier of Western Nigeria, here for a week's visit, invited the Prime Minister to visit Nigeria and promised him a "hero's welcome."

Western Nigeria's rapidly expanding economy is thirsty for more investment, and

the Premier included Israel on his nine-nation itinerary in recognition of Israel's present efforts in Nigeria, and to see if these efforts might be broadened. Premier Akintola is the second Nigerian Premier to visit Israel this year, having been preceded in June by the Premier of the Eastern Region, Dr. Michael Okpara. Another visitor this week was Uganda's Minister of Economic Development, Mr. L.K.M. Sebalu. His visit coincided with the news that Uganda was to achieve full independence on October 9, 1962. This, too, it was expected, would open the way for cooperation between Israel and Uganda.

The Split in 'The Four'

THE "Four"—the ad hoc coalition partners in the Fourth Knesset: the Liberal Party, the National Religious Party, the Agudat Yisrael, and the Mizrachi, who had banded together in a united front for the present coalition negotiations—disintegrated this week, their members having been worn down by Mr. Levi Eshkol, Mapai's expert negotiator.

Some of the "four" had become impatient and proposed various concessions to Mapai; but the concessions on which the "Four" agreed did not go far enough for Mapai. Others, despairing of coming to terms with Mapai, proposed that they try to form a "Nir Coalition" with Herut and without Mapai. But after much soul-searching, the two left

parties decided that this was more than they had wanted in joining the "club." In any case, the Liberals and the NRP suggested that the waiting game be over. The Mizrachi, who had been very fruitful, and that, moreover, Mapai could wait just as long as the "Four"—perhaps even outwait them and win.

Mr. Levi Eshkol, who is conducting the negotiations for Mapai, continued to meet the parties separately. A jovial man and a careful bargainer sure of his method, Mr. Eshkol early this week informed the President that he hoped to give him a positive answer "shortly." Later, asked whether the negotiations had not dented his natural optimism, Mr. Eshkol replied: "I have acquired a new sense."

Apt Memorial

FOR years Jerusalem has fought to regain its former position—lost to Tel Aviv some 40 years ago—as the capital of this country. Beit Agra, the cornerstone of which was laid this week in Jerusalem, may mark another round in the contest. Named in memory of Gershon Agra, who was Mayor of Jerusalem and founder and editor of The Palestine (later Jerusalem) Post, the building should be completed within two years. Then it will serve as a centre for both the local and foreign press, as well as for authors. It will do more. Because of its convenient location on a five-dunam plot overlooking the Old Ha'tzema'ut and near the historic Nahlat Shiva quarter, it is expected to become the Capital's cultural centre.

The first Hebrew newspapers were published in Jerusalem, then the geographical centre of the country. But as Tel Aviv mushroomed into the largest city in the country, its Jewish population gradually outgrew that of the other cities. Newspapers after newspapers moved to Tel Aviv, to be closer both to the sources of news and to newspaper buyers. Finally, only one major newspaper, The Jerusalem Post, and two of the smaller Hebrew ones, "Hamoledet" and "Hakol," remained in Jerusalem.

The sources of news changed

drastically after the War of Liberation. Immediately after the war, only 26 per cent of the news published in the daily press (according to an estimate by the Jerusalem Journalists' Association) originated in Jerusalem. But after the Government moved to Jerusalem, the figure swelled to 60 per cent. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the bulk of the newspapers' readers are in Greater Tel Aviv and that Tel Aviv is the country's transportation nerve centre, so that newspapers can be despatched more easily from there to the outlying points of the country.

Beit Agra will make the work of the local and foreign journalists in Jerusalem much easier. The building will contain a 350-400-seat hall for lectures, concerts and cinema; a club for the newspapermen; a bar and restaurant—the latter will seat 250; a room for press conferences, and a library containing professional literature as well as a complete collection of books on Jerusalem. It will also contain a reconstruction of the late Mayor's study in his home in Rehavia.

The Writers' Association, the World Jewish Journalists' Association, and the Foreign Press Association will make their headquarters there, as will the Jerusalem Bureau of the Government Press Office.

Music Out of Season

FOR the first time in Israel's musical history, the normal summer lull—from mid-July till after the High Holy Days—was pleasantly shattered by musical gatherings, competitions and concerts of all sorts but of one high standard.

These included: the Fourth Zimriya, which expanded its scope by including first-class non-Jewish choirs from abroad; the country's First International Music Festival, which brought to the likes of Casals, Serkin, Stern, Ibert, and the Budapest Quartet, and Forrester—ably assisted by our own Rina and Tel Aviv Chamber Choirs, and the new Israel String Quartet; Artur Schnabel; Israel Philharmonic Orchestra concerts conducted by Casals and Stern's extra-curricular appearances as soloist with the IPO; the Pablo Casals Third International Violoncello Competition, and its brilliant culmination: the Maestro concert.

ducting two of his works played by an orchestra of more than 40 cellos, recruited from the competition's judges and participants, the Koi Yisrael Orchestra, and volunteers.

The enthusiasm generated by all this was epidemic, infecting even Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, who by his own admission attended a concert for the first time in many years when he went to Bin-Yamin Ha'oma in Jerusalem last Sunday night to attend the cellists' grand finale. Numerous individuals and groups contributed to this placement of Israel on the World's musical map, but special mention must be made of Mr. Aharon Propes, Director of Special Events at the Government Tourist Corporation, and his staff.

Israelis now look forward to a more placid, perhaps, but equally brilliant season as the IPO celebrates its 35th anniversary.

Artic on Ice

THE term "Artic-Kartiv" has for years been a household word in Israel. If you don't eat ice cream, your children do. And in the world of ice cream, there is no bigger name in Israel than "Artic." Thus it came as a shock to the country when the Artic-Kartiv firm hit the fat headlines this week for alleged concealment of about 11.5m of profits from the tax authorities. And the suspects included some well-known figures in the community, the company's managers, Messrs. Nathan Schleifer and Zvi Kalinsky. The other suspects included warehousemen, drivers, accountants and salesmen.

According to the Economic Police, Artic-Kartiv earned 11.5m. since 1957. Of this sum, 11.5m. were allegedly never declared, making this the biggest tax evasion case ever to come before Israel's

courts. To prepare the case, the police have taken custody of 40 sacks full of 10,000 of the firm's documents and books, and are working around the clock securing them for evidence.

Many persons perked their ears when Pukad Michael Golan, who is in charge of a special police squad dealing with the case, told the court that if a certain unnamed 50 firms were to declare their full taxable incomes, there would be no need for the compulsory absorption loan to raise 11.5m. for immigrant absorption needs. According to the police spokesman, many of those caught at tax evasion are never brought to court but come to an agreement with the Finance Ministry. And evasion, in such cases, seems to pay off—for the settlement generally involves a much smaller payment than the biggest tax evasion in Israel would have warranted.

Parliamentary Report

MIXTURE MUCH AS BEFORE

THE proportional election system does not make for landlubber and this new, Fifth Knesset looks much like its predecessor. The tail end of Mapai is missing, and the Progressives have moved up from their old place next to the Communists—as the two smallest parties—to the middle of the House. There are some new faces there, for a total of ten Progressives somehow managed to get in the first 17 places on the Liberal list; some old acquaintances have returned, notably Miss Esther Wilenska, the Communist member, whose speeches are justly feared for their length and ideological orthodoxy, but otherwise the parties are practically the same.

With Mr. Kadish Luz of Mapai, once more elected Speaker, and the tense and early sessions on pending legislation poorly attended, gave the impression that nothing had changed at all. That is less than the whole picture. This Knesset had, let us say, a bad fever less than a year ago. It has recovered, but like people who recover from shock and illness, it is somewhat sobered and chastened. Some say that at all levels, beginning from the very top, there is greater realization of the power of the word to hurt and harm both individuals and the national interest. The pessimists reply that this is only wishful thinking, and the present relative calm is due to the fact that the coalition has not yet been formed, and people simply do not know yet whom they should denounce as enemies of the State.

THE Liberals do not look particularly happy and tend still to foregather separately as though they were still General Zimriya and Progressives. There was said to be some difference of opinion among them as to whether they should join the coalition or not, but in the end the Ins won a decisive victory against the Outs. From a national point of view it would no doubt be excellent at long last to have an opposition that seriously intends to form a government at the first opportunity. But with Mr. Roshn about to resign, at least from the cabinet, and Mr. Peretz Bernstein more or less inactive, there is no clear leadership and in the opposition the party would very likely fall apart; again, if they go into the government, this may help them to coalesce.

HERUT is in an odd position. Two years ago, an all-out election campaign that was to give them the leadership of the country settled them on two extra seats. This time they seemed resigned to losing ground (largely because they had no money for a campaign) but maintained their numbers. And ever since, they have found themselves an important element in the bargaining of the others.

The four anti-Mapai parties calculated that if Herut would abstain on the vote, they could set up a minority government without Mapai. Mr. Begin indicated from his private Olympus that he was not prepared to accept the position of a pawn or let his party be treated like a leper who cannot be admitted to human society and may give his support from a safe distance. And who would blame him? The four parties tried to get a joint government with Herut. Sophisticated members of the subject. There was an undertone of bitterness as he made his points. How could the Arab countries be so callous as to leave the refugees in their camps all these years, just to use them as a stick with which to beat Israel? Even if it was not our deliberate decision, but the leadership and the fortunes of war that brought about the movement of the refugees, who could ever have guessed that more than a decade later a good many of them would still be left to rot in camps by their own people? Especially when they have fertile land and water, the water that is already so woefully short here.

Miss Wilenska's flat tones on the need for simple Israel-Arab cooperation in this matter sounded less convincing than ever after the Prime Minister's reply. How shall we cooperate with people so unconcerned with human values? Mr. Ben-Gurion had replied after Mr. Landau's motion, without waiting for Miss Wilenska's for it annoys him even to answer the Communists. Mr. Y. Harari (Liberal) came in rather lamely at the end with a short speech on a proposal to take Mr. Landau's motion to committee although the Prime Minister had already agreed to a full debate. Even had he mobilized the necessary votes there would have been no point for a Prime Minister can initiate any debate he chooses. The motion for committee was simply the only way Mr. Harari had of getting into the act, and as his party's candidate for Foreign Minister he felt bound to speak. Mr. Landau protested that the Prime Minister had already agreed to his motion, and the vote was total consent, with the majority voting for Mr. Landau's and against Miss Wilenska's motion although their wording was almost identical.

IT is time we had a government. Work on others on

2,000 YEARS OF JAFFA

This Year's Archaeological Excavations

By HELGA DUDMAN

IT is far quicker work to go backwards through time than to live through it. The fifth season of digging at Jaffa, which lasted from August till this week—went five metres down to bare more than 2,000 years.

This year's site was selected by Dr. Yacov Kaplan, Director of the Jaffa Archaeological Museum, and in charge of the excavations. It is just across the road from the Church of Saint Peter, two minutes' walk from the Museum. The view of Andromeda's Rock and, farther off, the dreaming cubes of Tel Aviv.



"We thought this would be a nice time to find Jewish Jaffa," said Dr. Kaplan when the excavations last week. This would be the time of the Maccabees, though many of the towns' inhabitants then were Greek merchants because of its prominence as a port.

A narrow earth gateway has been left at ground level between two pits, each of about 200 square metres. The view down is a bit dizzying—not because of the drop through space, but for the one through time. From this scaffolding-like path one sees a patch of mosaic—only about one metre down, and only from the sixth century. Further below comes a ledge of fourth-century masonry—sea rock. Further yet, over another area, are third-century foundations. Finally, the top of the present site, incidentally, most of the walls on the upper side of the slope retained their original nature, while their downhill counterparts crumbled and required constant repair—so their remains are culturally somewhat impure.

The diggers came first to the Byzantine mosaic; the problem was in which direction to go next. "It was just an ordinary mosaic; so we kept going down. It's important not to deviate from your original plan. When we got to the third century we had a problem—no sign of any building, only about two metres of pale red debris. We had to make a decision. We kept on. And then we came to a layer (Continued on Page V)

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MON.	0600	EL AL	Johannesburg
Oct. 16	0825	AIR FRANCE	Paris
	0800	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
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	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1200	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1200	EL AL	Zurich, Amsterdam
	1710	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Athens, London
TUES.	0600	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
Oct. 17	0610	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome
	0800	EL AL	Paris, London, New York
	0800	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	1000	EL AL	Athens, Rome, London
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WED.	0600	EL AL	Zurich, Paris
Oct. 18	0610	TWA	Rome, Madrid, Lisbon, New York
	0910	BOAC	Geneva, London, New York
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1000	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1700	EL AL	Rome, Brussels
THUR.	0600	EL AL	Rome, London
Oct. 19	0600	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York
	0800	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0815	ALITALIA	Rome
	1000	EL AL	Istanbul, Vienna
	1030	SABENA	Athens, Rome, Brussels
	1200	SEA	Athens, Rome, London
FRI.	0600	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
Oct. 20	0815	TWA	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0800	EL AL	Nicosia
	0815	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome
	0800	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	0850	KLM	Rome, Amsterdam
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1200	OLYMPIC	Munich, Paris
SAT.	0610	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Athens, London
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RASSCO'S RAMIFIED OPERATIONS Government's Top Priority-Disinflation

An Analysis of the Company's Balance Sheet for 1960/61

By our Economic Editor

THIS year's balance sheet was arranged more neatly with some sub-items removed from the sheet and presented in subpanels. Apart from this purely cosmetic operation, however, the Annual Report provides incomplete information about the company's ramified activities and does not contain sufficient data bearing on costs, profits, contracts and other business matters.

Rassco may, of course, claim that this is the accepted practice with other companies. It may point out that a company engaged in investments and real estate cannot operate unless many of its activities are kept strictly confidential. One wonders, however, whether these arguments are valid in the case of a company fully controlled by the Jewish Agency, and serving — according to its constitution — as an instrument for specific development purposes. One may also recall that ILI.4m. worth of ordinary preferred shares (in addition to an earlier sum of IL600,000) were issued by Rassco last year, making the public part-owner of the venture and vitally interested in its progress. Yet the only information volunteered by the company concerning its profits is that the gross figure increased from ILI.4m. to ILI.6m., leaving the shareholders to speculate whether this was achieved by higher turnover, or improved efficiency, or higher prices and profit margins, or windfall gains, etc. Similarly, the report contains no breakdown of or comment on data concerning the company's land "holdings and rights," and the shareholders are left to guess whether the company is buying or selling land, or whether, for example, this "at cost" item does not include the valuable urban and development lands purchased at the company's disposal by the J.N.F., which is not even listed in the Balance Sheet.

Neither has the company deemed it necessary to explain the assignment of IL250,000 to "internal funds," never mentioned before. And the exact meaning and terms of "investments" raised by Rassco in increasing amounts abroad is anybody's guess. What is most puzzling in this case is that a measure of secretiveness is maintained by company which — as far as an outsider's impression goes — could proudly display many successes, and provide a valuable basis for comparison with other firms. THE year 1960-61 has again brought an expansion in Rassco's activities, resulting in a 30 per cent increase in the Balance Sheet to IL32m. Significantly, however, Rassco's building turnover increased only by about 12 per cent (if the rise in building costs is taken into account). Whereas up to three years ago this turnover used to be equal to the Balance Sheet amount, it now lags far behind it at IL32m. The kind of building Rassco engages in has also changed markedly, with the main interest shifting ever more to the construction of the latter institutions: office, factory and private home construction, and away from immigrant and public housing construction. The latter, which was the mainstay of the company's income for most of the years built up as recently as 1958.

Rural Housing
Rural housing, which was Rassco's original starting point, and still accounted for 12 per cent of the units built in 1960, has since dropped to only four per cent, due to the general fall in agricultural settlement. As a result of this development, Rassco has become one of the country's main operators in multi-story building construction, pioneering in the use of mechanical equipment. Among the major projects carried out during the year under review were the Avia and the Astor Hotels, the Macabiah Village, and the commercial centres all financed by foreign investors.

The aggregate amount of foreign investments in building was \$4.5m. in 1960, for about one third of the construction done in 1960-61. Three hundred of the 1,600 urban dwelling units built that year were built for rental to young couples.

In the current year, Rassco is engaged in building the 32-story Kikar Hesliya skyscraper in Tel Aviv; in a

first housing project at Ashdod (where it bought 700 dunams and got an option on another similar area, and also has contracts for industrial and sea-shore development); a 400-dunam land reclamation project in Haifa, and in several hotel, commercial centre and other housing projects.

Rassco's Functions

THE boundaries between Rassco's functions as contractor and as promoter of new ventures are even more blurred in the field of industrial development. When it entered this area, it did so with the intention of providing additional sources of income for settlers in its villages. Now, however, it continues for the purpose of offering suitable assets for Jewish investors abroad.

Industries of the first kind in the past year included a glove factory in Migdal Ha-Regev and a cooperative diamond factory in the General area. The new trend is represented by the urban garbage disposal plant in Tel Aviv, the participation in the Mitzpeh citrus canning plant, and in an elevator and refrigerator factory, as well as by the purchase of a deep-sea fishing vessel (the Agad) which now operates in the Atlantic Ocean.

Even in the strictly agricultural field Rassco's recent ventures are aimed mainly not at establishing family farms but at creating remunerative investments — e.g., the Marecha cattle farm, the Ashkelon and Even Yehuda merino sheep farms and the Lydda and Ashkelon citrus plantations (which already comprise 18,000 dunams). In 1960-61, foreign investments in Rassco's industrial ventures amounted to \$240,000, and in citrus groves to \$600,000. In the current year, however, these investments are expected to top \$2m., while the total amount of foreign investments channelled through Rassco (including its investment subsidiaries — GUS-Rassco and Isra) may reach \$10m.

THE company's balance sheet as of the end of last March shows the company's own investments in subdi-

ary and affiliated companies — mainly of an industrial nature — increased by ILI.4m. (including both shares and loans). The main increases on the assets side were, however, in the acquisition of additional lands (ILI.6m.), bringing the total item "at cost" to over IL7m.; in increasing the stock of building materials (by ILI.1m.); in development works (by ILI.3m.); and in credits to customers on building accounts (by ILI.4m.).

To finance this expansion, the company increased its paid-up capital and reserves from ILI.1m. to ILI.7m., and its long-term debts by IL600,000, to ILI.3m. At the same time, its short-term indebtedness soared by IL7.4m., which, however, included an additional ILI.9m. of building contracts.

One thus sees that the 1960 share issue has been invested in real estate and industrial ventures, but that the development projects have hardly been financed by short-term funds. As a matter of fact, the company's liquidity position has somewhat deteriorated, the relation between liquid assets and short-term liabilities dropping from 84 to 73 per cent. It is therefore, of interest that Rassco has succeeded in steadily reducing the average financial charge on its liabilities from seven per cent in 1958-59 to about six per cent last year, while the average rate of interest that Rassco earned on its assets increased to more than three per cent.

THE most important task facing the Israel Government is to halt inflation. As the country reaches the second stage of its economic development (now that all its manpower is employed), the need is to channel production in the right directions, particularly to exports. There is even talk of entering the European Common Market. Therefore, the country's economic planners must bend their efforts to achieving stability in prices, production, and patterns of trade.

This is a herculean task. It cannot be accomplished merely by pronouncing a devaluation of the currency. If it could, the pound would have been devalued during the phase of price stability in 1959-1960. The choice of an exchange rate cannot, under Israel conditions, make or mend inflation. On the contrary, it is only when disinflationary measures have been taken in order to create economic stability that a new value for the currency can be profitably chosen.

A decision to devalue today must raise more problems than it can solve. On the one hand, it would create new inflationary pressures: First, earnings would be reduced by the devaluation, and increased for those economic branches (citrus, diamonds, minerals, fertilizers, shipping, hotels) that are at present exporting at a rate lower than the proposed new value of the pound — which could scarcely be much less than IL4 to the dollar. Secondly, the internal price rise

caused (intentionally) by devaluation would be converted into a wage increase through the cost-of-living allowance system.

On the other hand, the disinflationary effects of devaluation would be felt in a wave of bankruptcies among the weaker industries — that is, those which were set up in the prior knowledge that they would only operate at a heavy cost. A new crisis, accompanied by unemployment, would hit the sectors concerned with motors and spare-parts, ship-building, cotton yarn, heavy engineering, the small industrial enterprises affiliated to the kibbutz movement, egg exports, and many others that were encouraged to brave the unavoidable dislocations associated with Israel's small market, high labour costs and — in some branches — insufficient capitalization.

The reaction of the trade unions and the employers' organizations can well be imagined to such a drastic organized slump — at a time when there is scarcely any unemployment, and not hard-pressed and agitating for an increase in its subsidies and/or export premiums. Devaluation would bring about such a steep rise in prices that the new value of the pound would promptly become nearly as obsolete as the rate of ILI.80 to the dollar.

The Government must therefore set its sights on the economic objectives which would in theory (and in the eyes of the International Monetary Fund) be achieved by devaluation, and plan to attain those objectives by other, more gradual means — to be followed when the goal is in sight, by a final act of devaluation.

Israel Needs a Five-Year Consolidation Plan

By DAVID KRIVINE

POST Economic Reporter

THE necessary re-organization of the economy is a task of the highest priority. The first is to seriously modify the cost-of-living allowance system so that wages for a time would rise more slowly and by a smaller amount than prices. Secondly, the unions must be persuaded to allow workers whom the Government will not replace without replacing them to be retained and transferred to other jobs.

The number of redundant employees is easy to determine if each enterprise keeps a formal chart of job slots, each slot matched by a specific employee. Under conditions of full employment, it would be not too hard to re-train and find other jobs for such workers. The adjustment would be painful, but most new immigrants have made it — adapting themselves not only to a new way of life, but also to new vocations.

The Civil Service, which is loaded with excess personnel, would benefit most. Its entire establishment could then be overhauled. A number of jobs could be abolished if departments are not obliged to keep workers of little use. Many junior officials could hold what are known as "ghost" jobs in a regular 40-hour working week. And a good number of small service departments could be closed down without great difficulty.

It is surprising what reasonable economies can be achieved with the workers' consent if the alternative is the axe.

Such a re-organization is the key to carrying out economies designed not to create a surplus of income on the Ordinary Budget, as recommended by the Bank of Israel, but to reduce prices on durable goods (refrigerators, furnishings, cooking stoves, etc.) through cutting the purchase tax. The Government's large-scale spending in the field of investment.

A high rate of investment even at the cost of inflation is necessary as long as Israel suffers from unemployment. Equally necessary was a wage level higher than the value of the sheqel, since living standards make it physically impossible to achieve maximal labour productivity. Today, living standards are stabilized for a time, if the idea is presented to the public as part of a four-year plan aimed at cutting the trade deficit, say, to \$100m.

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that would set the official deal on what would be then largely a fait accompli. The problem to be tackled is the excess of purchasing power which is so built in that consumption rises just as rapidly as production. This is due to several facts:

• The cost-of-living allowance formula;

• The ceiling on taxes imposed by "taxpayers' resistance" expressed through organized bodies (such as the Histadrut), as well as the drop in progressive energy if direct taxes are raised too high;

• The buyers' want to disinvest, which increases savings during the construction and running to profit before these investments become productive; and

• The Government's large-scale spending in the field of investment.

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Such a re-organization is the key to carrying out economies designed not to create a surplus of income on the Ordinary Budget, as recommended by the Bank of Israel, but to reduce prices on durable goods (refrigerators, furnishings, cooking stoves, etc.) through cutting the purchase tax. The Government's large-scale spending in the field of investment.

A high rate of investment even at the cost of inflation is necessary as long as Israel suffers from unemployment. Equally necessary was a wage level higher than the value of the sheqel, since living standards make it physically impossible to achieve maximal labour productivity. Today, living standards are stabilized for a time, if the idea is presented to the public as part of a four-year plan aimed at cutting the trade deficit, say, to \$100m.

Hard Measures
THE necessary re-organization of the economy is a task of the highest priority. The first is to seriously modify the cost-of-living allowance system so that wages for a time would rise more slowly and by a smaller amount than prices. Secondly, the unions must be persuaded to allow workers whom the Government will not replace without replacing them to be retained and transferred to other jobs.

The number of redundant employees is easy to determine if each enterprise keeps a formal chart of job slots, each slot matched by a specific employee. Under conditions of full employment, it would be not too hard to re-train and find other jobs for such workers. The adjustment would be painful, but most new immigrants have made it — adapting themselves not only to a new way of life, but also to new vocations.

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cold, translator radios, electric razors) onto the local market, since they create a pressure for wage increases. The need is to develop longer lines of production in the existing range of commodities and fewer varieties of these commodities, through a greater standardization of types.

Less Loan Money
THE surplus in Government accounts recommended by the Governor of the Bank of Israel should be effected in the Development Budget. Less loan money ought to be issued. The money that is allocated should be concentrated in the development of selected existing industries in order to give them the fullest economies of scale and have them produce far more than they can sell locally so that they are forced into export. At the same time, loans to new private companies ought to be reduced sharply. This includes loans to investment projects which should not be given the status of approved enterprises unless they genuinely rate a high priority or are a change to an economic branch that needs development (including harbours, the airport, roads, railways, and pipelines).

Export surpluses should be increased fairly readily where necessary, but gradually levelled out so as to discourage industries that show no signs of becoming profitable. At the same time, the legal ceiling on interest rates should be raised. The combination of these two measures would help to make the export market more attractive than the domestic market. The programme for new towns and regions can be speeded up, as can the construction of unessential public buildings. Subsidies (such as that on bread and eggs) might be reduced if the money saved is frozen, the general price level will go down even if the price of a particular commodity rises.

More imports should be authorized, so that part of the dollar reserve locked up in the Bank of Israel can be used to keep the price index stable. There is nothing wrong in foreign trade gap if Israel has the dollars to bridge it. The only danger is that the dollars might remain when the foreign currency in the vaults of the State Bank does nothing to solve the inflationary problem. But the dollars in question are limited in number, and can be used to force prices down only if other factors are at work eventually to equalise the relation between national output and expenditure.

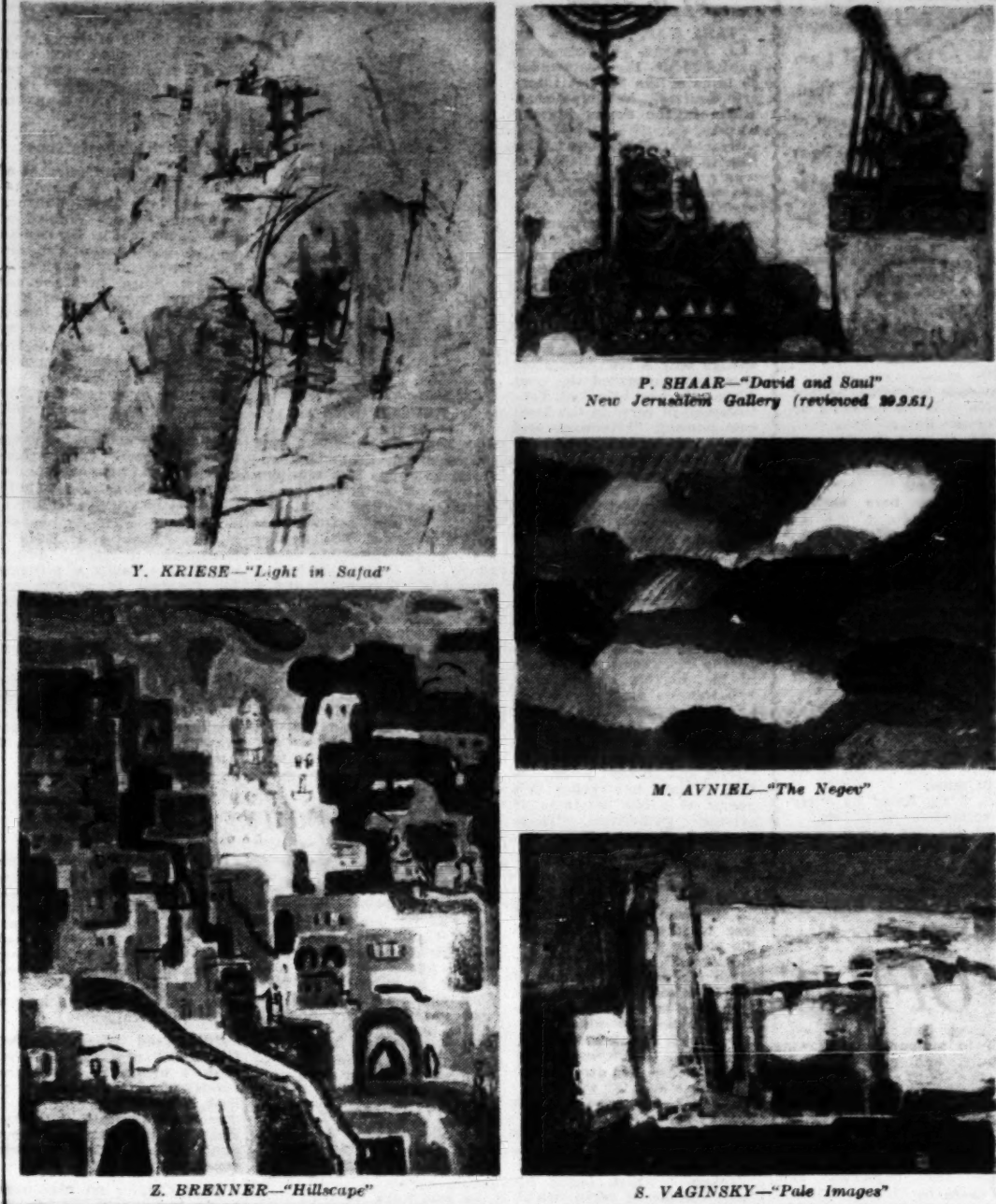
A 3-Year Plan
ALL this can be achieved within the framework of a five-year consolidation plan that should call upon the public to cooperate in a series of hard, belt-tightening measures designed to ensure the country's economic well-being. An imperative part of the programme would be to freeze the base wage for the period in question, with any urgent wage anomalies (such as the pay of the diamond workers) to be settled straightaway as part of the consolidation plan.

This implies the preparation of an elaborate four-year wage scheme that would constitute a revolution in economic thinking — a scheme of a sort that is, however, under discussion in Western countries. In order to secure popular cooperation, Israel must go further and also work out a longer term taxation programme, so that every employed person will know, for better or for worse, what his earnings can expect over the four-year emergency period.

When such measures have been taken and have started bringing about a balance, it will become clear what exchange rate should be adopted for the pound. But not before.

On the other hand, solar energy plants are inexhaustible, although at their present stage of development still far too expensive. Dr. Tabors' solar generator — which was acclaimed at the conference as the most efficient — costs over

AROUND THE GALLERIES



TEL AVIV ART NOTES

Yehiel Kriese

Yehiel Kriese's last exhibition at the Tel Aviv Museum took place in 1957, when he showed gouaches—his customary medium—based mainly on townscapes and street scenes. Since, his work has become progressively more abstract, and more delicate, and in the collection of his latest paintings now on view at the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion any definite reference to nature has been obliterated in most of the works and we are left with stretches of gently modulated, crepuscular colour accented by linear strokes or loosely defined calligraphic forms in a darker pigment. Many of these ethereal works have a quiet beauty and give rise to a feeling of aesthetic pleasure such as one experiences looking at an expansive, pale, cloud-flecked sky.

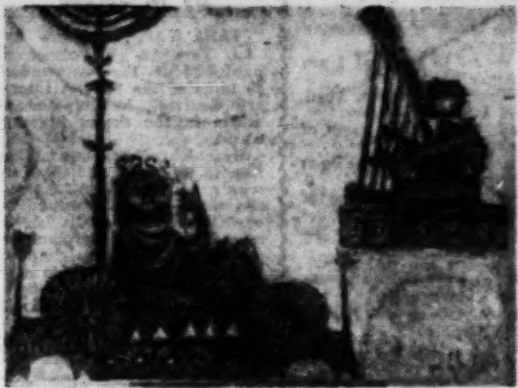
Nearly all the paintings are in oils which Kriese uses masterfully. He has a natural, refined way of handling the paint which results in an attractive surface, finely textured. A change for him is that he has now spread himself over some large canvases, and here he does not yet appear to be altogether at ease; many of these bigger works are too featureless to carry conviction. But in most of the smaller works, particularly "Safed Light" (No. 8), with its appealing colour and good design, and numbers 11 ("Morning") and 13 ("Composition"), with their very subtle tonalities and effective placing of points of emphasis, he has created works of serenity and sensitivity.

Five gouaches are also shown in which more figurative elements come into play and which show more intense colour contrasts. This is a very good group, especially numbers 24 and 26 which build into recognizable street scenes—all of which warrant note.

Zipporah Brenner

The 50 paintings by Zipporah Brenner, also at the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion, constitute her first large-scale exhibition, though she has held several solo shows and her work is often to be seen in collective shows. What is new on view is the work of the last few years and demonstrates the progress she has made both in her manipulation of colour and of design.

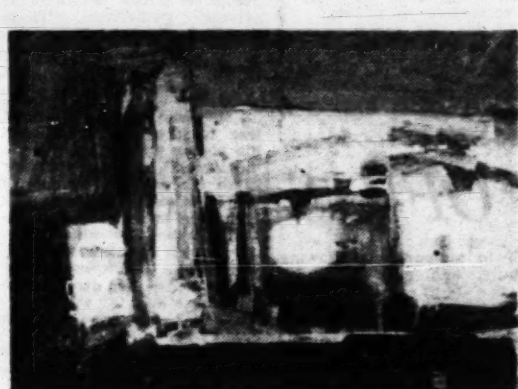
The artist's range of subjects is wide—including portraits, landscapes, street scenes, flower pieces—and her pictorial ability varies accordingly. But she is at her best when she creates a decorative pattern, for she has an ingraining sense of colour and a certain feeling for combining shapes. She shows, for instance, a number of variations on a Safed type of landscape, some of which she calls "Safed" and some of which are entitled "Up Hill." Most of these are semi-abstracts, with the elements of the scene woven into an all-over design in carpet-like fashion which is especially attractive. She does something similar with flowers, as in the two sunflower paintings and the brightly gay "Festive Bouquet." She is far less successful when her work is more realistic, as



P. SHAAR—"David and Saul"
New Jerusalem Gallery (reviewed 9.9.61)



M. AVNIEL—"The Negro"



S. VAGINSKY—"Pale Images"

Ein Hod's Autumn Exhibition

THE keynote of the Ein Hod Autumn Exhibition, and a good one at that, is clean, careful workmanship. Stylistically, the central problem turns on the place of the subject, at least as far as the oils are concerned and more particularly the abstract paintings.

The realists hold their own very well. For two different methods of connecting the various parts of the picture into a plastic whole, there is Wallenstein achieving it through colour in "Interior" and Schiffer through the arrangement of buildings in "Village Street." There are artists whose subject matter is familiar and never varies from show to show: Berger's idea of the Biblical primitive; Grossbard's massed houses rising vertically; Sadron's studies in circular light (I preferred No. 34), and Schlesinger's "Old Haifa," a piece of decorative Magalnik's "Red Sea" (what's in a name?) is attractive, as is Neuman's "Portrait," for the significance of the dress in composition. I like Stolin's capable, bright red "Aquarium" which, albeit entirely realistic, could be broken into triangles. Quite candidly, I cannot see what David is getting at in his three "Portraits": form and colour are obscure, although the relief of light blue in the middle of the composition is appealing. The constant grey "Still Life" becomes monotonous, although the ingredients are most competent.

The Borders of Realism
With Gross we are on the border line between realism and abstraction. Using brush and spatula energetically on untreated cardboard, Vaginsky has produced works that have both depth and that are at once decorative and meaningful. While some of his works are divided into free geometrical compositions, others are freed from straight lines and corners by the use of almost feverish lines and brush strokes. All his paintings are rich in textural nuances. His colour scale ranges from black through browns and greys to white. Of other colours there is only the barest hint, with the emphasis on form and depth rather than vibrant colour relations. The result is a general seriousness that neither effeminate moodiness nor effeminate sentimentality. One senses an alert intelligence restraining and guiding the artist's hand. But above all, these paintings are of a completeness and finality that are the mark of the true painter. There are, of course, the usual works that seem to have been done a bit too hastily, but one-man exhibitions of younger painters generally have many more.

Several "drawings" are similar in composition to the paintings Vaginsky exhibited at the Artists' Association's recent watercolour show: small patches of colour connected by elongated brushstrokes, all on an unpainted white background. He has made the patches of precise cross-hatched pen lines, here and there dabbing on flecks of brown. Designed in advance, these are a sharp contrast to his pragmatically executed paintings. Self-taught, Vaginsky has succeeded early in attaining professional mastery. This particular form of abstract expressionism was pioneered by other Israeli painters with varying degrees of success. But Vaginsky has picked up where others have left off, imprinting his own personality on this contemporary style with all the aplomb of a much more experienced painter. He shows every promise of going further. **REUVEN BENAN**

Avniel in Haifa

Ninety watercolours, oils and gouaches of M. Avniel at the Haifa Municipal Museum constitute a very large collection of his work. This fact and the recency of their execution facilitate a re-evaluation of a creativity that is at once individual, robust, and yet capable of the most delicate gradations. Avniel has produced for himself a style peculiarly appropriate to watercolours which have an outwardly spontaneous look about them, but spontaneously, does not wear well with oils which naturally possess a more deliberate and studied air. The impression, apart from "The Green Dunes" and "Kinneret" (17), which are somewhat nearer to the watercolours, is a Polish remote from tensions.

The watercolours cover a remarkable intensity of a few selected subjects painted at different hours of the day—a sunset which has been hand-in-hand with a diminishing number of colours in a given picture. They are then more than two from a palette which has become cool, black, grey and a little yellow ("Sunset, Mt. Carmel" and "Sunrise, Kinneret") now predominate. He has become for us the artist of Israel's "atmosphere," but the present exhibition shows that although this is his conscious intention, he actually loses himself in the expression of colour for colour's sake, in its turn the expression of an innate lyrical romanticism. The attraction of the dawn ("Kinneret," 51 and 52) lies in the mist that fills the air and which happens to be ideal for the watercolourist's need of imparting significance to blank areas—in Avniel's case, depth and a longing for infinity. Everything must be dissolved into colour; he even finds a way to assimilate mountains. Consequently the horizontal bands of colour, separated by white, which make up a picture, resemble a musical instrument, and the colours both see and hear the detailed plucking of the strings.

Avniel's bugbear, which became apparent when he started to paint birds, is non-dissolution of the concrete. Their colours attract him, but, unlike the hills, they refused to be dissolved and remained material objects. H.

CURTAIN RAISER

By HORATIO

THE season of foreign attractions has begun, and it could not have begun under worse auspices. The first swallow was rather hard to swallow: a French group calling itself "Ballet Russe," which one of our newspaper colleagues described as neither "Ballet" nor "Russe" and which most of our other critic-colleagues found had beyond words. The critics notwithstanding, the appearances continue according to schedule, its nostalgic value attracting a sufficient public to keep the group afloat.

On the heels of the Franco-Russians came the Greeks, a song-and-dance troupe riding the crest of the wave of the popularity of Greek songs. Soon to come are the Kutayev folk dancers from Bulgaria, which have been scheduled to arrive in September. Impresarios Bogatyn and Ory postponed their arrival in order to avoid a clash with their Balkan neighbours and others. In postponing the appearances of the Kutayev dancers, the impresarios delivered themselves of an angry statement about the "arbitrary and confusing invasion of foreign attractions which flood our small country with dancing groups and other artists, without any planning or coordination."

IN a week when so much happened an outstanding event was the premiere of the Marquis de Cuevas Ballet—one of the bearers of the great tradition of classical ballet—the creation of a young nobleman who in his work, held the torch of light to marry a Rocketeer girl so that he could devote his life to his hobby. He died recently at a ripe old age.

CAMERI is struggling with the problems of its new hall in which the stage which aroused the displeasure of the authorities. The opening date, originally scheduled for September 12, is still in doubt. Bound up with this problem is the fate

of the theatre's next play, Nathan Alterman's long-awaited "Kinneret, Kinneret," with which Cameri's new home is to be inaugurated and which is practically ready for a premiere. Looking further ahead, Cameri has begun casting its next production, Georg Buchner's "Wozzeck," to be directed by Shmuel Ben-Ner. Meantime, "Mary Stuart," has played its 120th performance. It will be shown soon in Safed, marking Cameri's first visit to that town.

I WAS on vacation when "Gigi" opened at Habimah and the day I came back I went to see the Gallic spirit of the show. I sat through the show in a sparsely populated hall. For some reason, the public that evening consisted mostly of oldsters, old-timers, and it

wasn't their cup of tea. During intermission I heard an elderly gentleman wonder aloud how the problem of the French courtiers applied to the reality of present-day Israel. What made me wonder was the ease with which the star of the show, Dina Doron, grows up from one act to another—from a child in the first to a young woman in the second with very little help of make up and dress. Dina opened in "Gigi" after completing most of the shooting of the film "Sister," in which she plays a Beduin woman—about her own age.

"THE Little Theatre" opened its 1961-2 season last Monday with a reading of

MY colleagues in Jerusalem inform me that the Habimah Circle in Jerusalem opened its fourth season at Hillel House on Sunday night on a light note with an evening devoted to Habimah's current performance of "Gigi" by Colette. Mr. Uri Kasari's interpretations of the difference between morality and immorality as reflected in the play amused the large audience, but there was a general feeling of disappointment at not hearing a more serious treatment of Colette's work.

Avraham Ninio, the producer, stated that one of the difficulties of bringing "Gigi" to the Hebrew theatre was the original spirit had been omitted. His production had tried to follow the spirit of Colette more closely.

In opening the evening, Mr. Avraham Aronson noted that the Habimah Circle had held more than 70 meetings since it was reconvened three years ago. This year it is intended to widen the Circle's activities through special meetings for youth and evenings devoted to presentations of the new Haifa Municipal Theatre.

OF MICE, MEN, PIONEERS and ARABS

Peter Frye

THE Peter Frye Troupe presents "Of Mice and Men" by John Steinbeck, directed and decorated by Peter Frye. The troupe, which last year had a rather spectacular success with three original Hebrew plays, this year has taken the line of least resistance and is presenting a translation of the play "Of Mice and Men." It is a pity that Peter Frye has found it impossible to follow the line which he set for himself in the development of an original Hebrew stage. It is not an easy line to follow, but a very small, very real, very genuine and fighting spirit could achieve a great deal if he were to stick to his purpose.

Let us stick to the play! About 10 years ago, when Mr. Frye first came to Israel, he did a fine production of Steinbeck's beautiful novel (translated by Dahn Ben-Ami) at the Cameri Theatre. I still remember with pleasure. In the present production, however, changes. There is a musical background of American folk and cowboy songs, but only if you really want it. No one tries to sell you anything. The difference between this and other small

comedy troupes is that the show starts at 10.30 and the beauty of the old reconstruction of the novel makes it pleasant to sit about and talk for hours. The new show, "Tel Aviv" (Haifa edition) is actually not a new show at all. It is a rehearsal of the show given some time ago at the Tel Aviv Fair Grounds. The production is based on nostalgia for the good old simple days, when all the citizens of the country had to do was fight the Arabs, fight malaria, fight the British policy and fight hunger. But "Little Tel Aviv" deals with the foibles and manners of the people those innocent days and not with their basic problems. One of the best sketches is the one in which two native Sephardi citizens discuss the influx of the new and ununderstandable Russian immigration. The punch line in the end, after a plea for tolerance of the newcomers is, "Would you want your daughter to marry one of them?"

"Little Tel Aviv" runs alternately with the first Habimah show which caused a minor controversy because

Hamossad Lebituah Leumi

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CONDITIONS OF THE PROBATION
Age: Candidates until the age of 35 will be considered. Education: Higher education (B.A.). Students who will enter for their final examination this year may also apply.

Examinations: Candidates will have to pass a number of examinations.
Wages: During the probationary period wages will be paid according to grade 7 of the administrative scale. Probationary period: The probationary period will be considered a trial period. During this year the Institute will be permitted to terminate the probation at any time. At the end of the period it will be finally determined whether the probationers succeed, which position he will fill.

Travel and Expense Account: During the probationary period probationers will be employed and trained at various branches of the Institute and from time to time will have to travel and live away from home. For these periods the probationers will be given their expenses in accordance with government regulations (Tashur).

Candidates' Undertaking: Candidates chosen for probation will have to give an undertaking to the Institute whereby they agree to remain with the Institute for a period of at least three years after the probationary period and during this time are prepared to work wherever sent.

Those interested should file their application at the Personnel Department of the Hamossad Lebituah Leumi, Kiryat Moshe, Jerusalem. The application should be attached to form No. 1061 which is obtainable at all Post Offices or at the Civil Service Commission. There is no need to attach I.L.A. Candidates should also enclose full curriculum vitae and copies of educational testimonials.

Suitable candidates should write to: No. 595, P.O.B. 4879, Haifa.

it tackled the tough problems of our treatment of our Arab citizens. This is by far better entertainment and better satirical comment than the latter production, and it is good that it is still running, and still popular. The Haifa-Ben Amos team seem to have found the formula for the right mixture of humour, effrontery, irreverence and spice which makes for good entertainment. They have also found a good team of entertainers in Uri Zohar, Ari Elimelech, Rami Atlas and Elina Rosen.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

LEGACY FOR TEL AVIV

THE curators of the Tel Aviv Municipal Museum have announced receipt of a bequest of five paintings by well-known French impressionists. The works, which will be the late Dr. Y. Lorbeer, of New York, are by Renoir, Degas, Corot, Boudin and Sargent. In addition to other paintings, Dr. Lorbeer also left the Museum a valuable collection of antique Chinese porcelain.

First International Exhibition of Applied Art

Tomorrow

Gala

Closing night

From after the Sabbath until midnight

• Grand Raffle

• Fireworks

• Dancing in the exhibition Gardens

• "Greece Sings"—at the Amphitheatre

• "Wine for All" Corner

• Finals at the Night Club

• The "Flying Camel" Prize distribution

• Films

• Surprises

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Public Auction of exhibitions from abroad next week on Sunday and Monday from 6-10 p.m.

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b) Electrical Draughtsmen

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(with piping experience)

Suitable candidates should write to: No. 595, P.O.B. 4879, Haifa.

Hebrew Without Tears

THE institution of a night-ly 45-minute programme "Hebrew Without Tears" on the Second Wave length in the framework of the broadcasts to immigrants symbolizes linguistic advance in the nation as a whole.

When immigration was at its height, a wide spectrum of languages was covered on the second wave length. In recent years, however, their scope has been reduced and their place taken by Easy Hebrew. In other words, the immigrants — having had the opportunity to listen in their native language during their initial years in the country — are expected by now to know enough Hebrew to listen to the "Popular Hebrew" programme.

This may be hard on some who have been slow to master the language, and in some instances it may also be hard on the immigrants, but it nevertheless represents an important stage in welding together the nation as a whole. It has the advantage of appealing to a complete cross-section of the nation without regard to mother tongue.

The new feature seems to be starting on the right lines, although suggestions doubtless can be made for its improvement. Thus, after opening with the news headlines, the broadcast continues with a reading from the Bible. Judging by Monday's rendering, this differs from the familiar 4:30 reading only in its greater pathos. Something more is called for. Anybody who can follow a straight reading from the Bible is already capable of tuning in to the main wavelength. The newcomer requires some explanations and notes to simplify the readings.

Monday's programme continued with a good little feature on Lachish, built around recordings made there a year ago but nonetheless still topical and effective. This was followed by a brief Hebrew lesson between the eternally efficient Dr. Kamrat and a pupil, Dr. Kamrat's Hebrew teaching method is proverbial (he has brought to perfection the style and gusto of 19th-century strolling players); the remarkable thing is that after a decade of radio — not to mention other media — he remains so irrefragable. He is the best rebuttal to the allegation that Hebrew is a dead language.

Apart from the news, the remainder of the programme consisted of a selection of Israeli hits from yesterday. These, too, have their value, as the assimilation of the general cultural and musical tradition is an essential part of the process of absorption. In the recent past, however, the Hebrew in this programme was simple and clear. But there is one pitfall that announcers beware: in speaking deliberately, they tend to speak artificially.

A DIFFERENT level of Hebrew prevailed in Saturday's interview with Prof. Haim Rabin on developments in Hebrew philology, broadcast in the "World of Science" series (sometimes the editors should tell us their definition of science). Prof. Rabin, one of the pleasantest of broadcasters, wending his way lightly through the most complicated subject matter, talks on Hebrew philology as generally buried in the "Hebrew Language Corner," and it

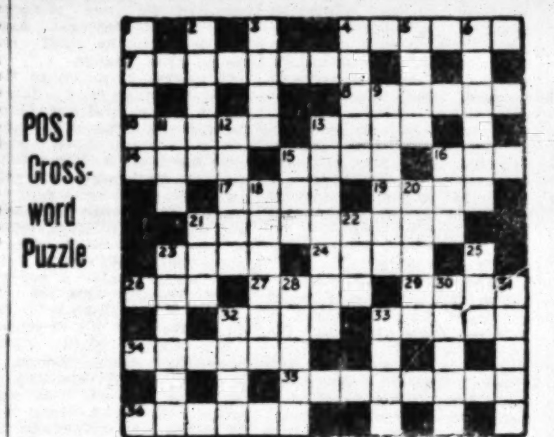
was good that the subject should for once reach a wider audience.

Dr. Rabin spoke of four approaches to philology — the structural, the historical, the statistical, and the sociological. He spoke first of the structural approach, which has recently been developed extensively by studying the internal structure of the language, a new way is found to Hebrew expression (and incidentally to Biblical appreciation). The second half was devoted to statistical philology, which was more frightening. Dr. Rabin related that the number of words in the Hebrew Bible is 250,000-300,000 words, but he suspects that Hebrew has only 100,000. He

has therefore encouraged a student to go through Even-Shoshan's dictionary to count the entries in a great theme for a piece by Kishon.

Dr. Rabin went on to reveal that a new Hebrew dictionary is being prepared with the help of an electronic brain and then, to give further instances of his mechanical approach which doubtless reduces the Bible to the Book of Numbers, he has discovered that 2,000 out of 8,000 words in the Bible are *hapax legomena*, i.e., they occur only once, which puts Seder's list of 90 such words well in the shade. He went on to explain that by collecting statistics as to the frequency of vowels and consonants, problems of authorship can be tackled and the age of authors estimated. He added that these statistics are also useful for our medicine. By this time, I would not have been at all surprised to be told that they could also feed the baby.

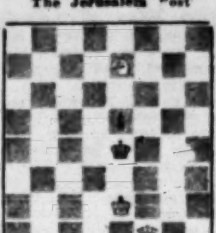
Next of NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Omnibus feature (tonight at 7:30): Moshe Alami's concert and Vaughan Williams' "Pastoral" symphony (tonight at 9:15); Israel's 1961 World Cup soccer match (Sun. 7:30); Music of Israel (Wed. 10:30); The problem of the social case (Thurs. at 9:30).



ACROSS — 4. Don't descend (6). 7. Perhaps a little of this (6). 10. Those who do not in the garden (5). 11. Their eyes are on you (4). 12. It may be a chestnut (4). 13. Carry the child first (4). 14. Turn back now, and be victorious (3). 17. Pilot that goes by (4). 18. Look at the (4). 19. Relax (4). 20. A poignant finale (6). 21. The turn of the tide that makes you eat less (4). 22. Ice-cream container (4). 23. Descriptive of Russian tape (3). 24. You might see him in the street or in the desert (4). 25. Relax (4). 26. The sort of act one might read (4). 27. It has its point (5). 28. Superlatively lacking in length (8). 29. Show extreme dislike (6). 30. Could have a rattle, but is no baby (5). 31. It gives one an even chance (4). 32. The artist has evaluated the artist and is worth its weight in gold (5). 33. The little devil (4). 34. King of the street (4). 35. Odd number for a team (4). 36. This vessel in Harkness Corner (3). 37. Child.

★ CHESS ★

PROBLEM No. 1475
Hilmi ALONI, Holes
Specially Composed For
The Jerusalem Post



White mates in two (2)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1471 (See page 1471)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1472 (See page 1472)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1473 (See page 1473)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1474 (See page 1474)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1475 (See page 1475)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1476 (See page 1476)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1477 (See page 1477)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1478 (See page 1478)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1479 (See page 1479)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1480 (See page 1480)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1481 (See page 1481)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1482 (See page 1482)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1483 (See page 1483)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1484 (See page 1484)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1485 (See page 1485)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1486 (See page 1486)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1487 (See page 1487)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1488 (See page 1488)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1489 (See page 1489)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1490 (See page 1490)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1491 (See page 1491)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1492 (See page 1492)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1493 (See page 1493)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1494 (See page 1494)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1495 (See page 1495)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1496 (See page 1496)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1497 (See page 1497)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1498 (See page 1498)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1499 (See page 1499)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1500 (See page 1500)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1501 (See page 1501)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1502 (See page 1502)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1503 (See page 1503)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1504 (See page 1504)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1505 (See page 1505)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1506 (See page 1506)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1507 (See page 1507)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1508 (See page 1508)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1509 (See page 1509)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1510 (See page 1510)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1511 (See page 1511)

PROBLEM No. 1476
Hilmi ALONI, Holes
Specially Composed For
The Jerusalem Post



White mates in two (2)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1477 (See page 1477)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1478 (See page 1478)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1479 (See page 1479)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1480 (See page 1480)

White mates in three (3)

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SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1494 (See page 1494)

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SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1496 (See page 1496)

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SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1497 (See page 1497)

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SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1498 (See page 1498)

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SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1499 (See page 1499)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1500 (See page 1500)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1501 (See page 1501)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1502 (See page 1502)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1503 (See page 1503)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1504 (See page 1504)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1505 (See page 1505)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1506 (See page 1506)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1507 (See page 1507)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1508 (See page 1508)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1509 (See page 1509)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1510 (See page 1510)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1511 (See page 1511)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1512 (See page 1512)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1513 (See page 1513)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1514 (See page 1514)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1515 (See page 1515)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1516 (See page 1516)

White mates in three (3)

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 1517 (See page 1517)

ARTIST CLUB

Tonight, 9 p.m. at the ARTIST'S HOUSE

near King David Hotel

BABY-MUSIC-DANCING

FOLKSONGS

The tea-room is open

daily from 10-1:45

Sat. 10-1

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